

TIME FOR NATIONS TO LAY DOWN ARMS

The Rev. F. B. Short Delivers
Thoughtful Discourse on
Cost of War.

AN ESSENCE OF BARBARISM

Strife Has No Place in the Relations
Of Civilized and Christian
Peoples.

At the First Methodist church yesterday, the Rev. Francis Burgette Short, the pastor, delivered a thoughtful discourse on the topic: "Peace on Earth, or An International Court of Arbitration a Necessity." The Rev. Dr. Short said:

"And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."—Luke ii, 13, 14.

That was rather a strange note to break upon the world nineteen centuries ago—Peace on earth. The nations then were quite few, but they were none the less asserting and fighting for right, settling their rights by resorting to really wrong methods. Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt, Persia, Greece and Rome had all been engaged in the cruel and heartless slaughter of men. The rivers and the seas of these nations had all been made red with rich and innocent blood. The strong were slain; the weak were left at home to provide for family necessities and to meet the taxes, necessary for carrying on the wars. The demands and the horrors of war are heartless. The necessities of war are defenseless and without foundation, and yet there is not a nation that has not been cursed with its blight and made poorer even by its so-called successes.

War may be a necessity among barbarians and the uncivilized, but war should be unknown among civilized peoples. It should be the enemy of peace among Christian nations. The same principle should obtain among nations that obtains among the individuals of a nation. Fighting, why should two men among individuals, though it is permitted among individuals, though it is sometimes engaged in. A strong public sentiment condemns such procedure. There are laws for the purpose of securing to every man his rights, thus protecting the weak against the strong and preventing society from shameful and brutal exhibitions of physical contests and suffering. Why should two men be permitted to throw the whole earth into unrest and commotion just because they have some disagreement?

War is fundamentally wrong because it does not necessarily settle a dispute right, because it always means slaughter, and the stronger nation is generally victor. Among barbarous peoples, the sword was the usual means of settling disputes, but as time became civilized, there was ushered in the era of law, which was an important step toward securing peace on earth. This morning, I do not assume to know, but I believe there are now sufficient laws and customs among the nations, the which, if submitted to, would prevent the possibility of another war. Of this statement I am sure, and any three disinterested nations could settle any dispute that might arise between two nations, and settle that dispute right, without the shedding of blood. There are three eras in the securing of peace on earth. The first era was evidenced by barbarians, who used the sword; the second era was evidenced by civilization, which submitted to law; the third era is Christianity, which must submit to the spirit of him who came to bring and to establish peace on earth.

GREATER HAVOC THAN WAR.

But even war itself is not the greatest possible menace. The talk about the agitation of war in which many people and some newspapers seem to constantly engage, the creation of a bellicent spirit, the construction of mighty dreadnaughts, the increase in national appropriations for war purposes, the pitting of nation against nation, is a frequent cause of war. Germany, the increasing of our coast defenses—these are some of the things that provoke greater havoc than war itself. I say greater havoc than war, because it throws the nations of the earth into a state of unrest, destroys the intercourse of friendship, interferes with the progress of commerce, wastes millions, that should be spent for national improvement instead of for war equipment; and further, it places the emphasis of peace upon the wrong man. Therefore, I say that the international court of arbitration is a necessity from the standpoint of finance, ethics and philosophy. "On earth peace, good will toward men." That is the ideal toward which we move.

Have you ever thought of the exceeding financial cost of war? We have usually considered its loss or cost as measured by the slain; but let us take a look at the financial side of this subject this morning. Europe has over thirty billions of dollars of debt. Most of that is either for wars fought or wars imagined. And the annual expense of maintaining the army and the navy and interests incidental thereto is over one billion and one-half dollars. Only a few of us here can really appreciate these amounts. The Great Britain 1890 spent for her army \$7,500,000; for her navy \$7,750,000. Note that the army expense is greater here. Now for the next twenty years the navy

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expense exceeds the army expense (a suggestive fact). The estimated expense of these two forces for 1910 are: Army, \$13,800,000, being an increase of \$31,000,000 in twenty years. Navy, \$20,915,000, being an increase of \$12,250,000 in twenty years, or a total increase of \$43,000,000 for the army and the navy of \$176,150,000.

Germany in 1890 spent for her army \$19,275,000; for her navy, \$11,929,000. The budget for 1910-11 asks for the army, \$201,785,000; for her navy, \$108,465,000. You will note here an increase of \$21,570,000 for the army in twenty years. The navy shows an increase during the same period of \$90,535,000; or a total increase of \$112,045,000 in twenty years.

France spent for the army in 1890 \$116,045,000, and for her navy \$10,274,000. France spent in 1910 for her army \$174,430,000, and for her navy \$75,115,000, thus showing an increase of \$93,225,000 in twenty years.

The United States spent for the army in 1890, \$41,555,000, and for the navy, \$20,000,000. Our expenses for the last fiscal year ending 1910 were \$160,000,000 for the army, and \$142,000,000 for the navy, thus showing an increase of about \$237,000,000.

By large amounts of money. But they are the amounts that the four leading nations are spending to maintain their fighting powers. Is it not time that the Christian church begin to cry for peace on earth? All this for peace among Christian nations?

Take just another view of the situation. Great Britain is said to have built or provided for 48 warships. The United States has 173. Germany has 233. France has 503. Japan has 191. France has the largest number of ships but they are much smaller than those of other nations. Great Britain will soon have 108 battleships and armored cruisers, the United States 50, Germany 46, Japan 30, France 40, and Italy 20 for peace among Christian nations?

Have you ever considered the cost of a modern warship? They cost, when ready for action, \$12,000,000. Quite an expensive fighting chariot. It is said that from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 are required to annually maintain them. Rather an expensive household, don't you think? Such provisions are going to be ruinously expensive. If not already so, to some of the nations. For the support of such destructive machinery, some nations are already suffering by the excessive burden of taxes. For what purpose? For the purpose of maintaining peace. We are all lovers of peace, yet we keep right on making greater preparations for war, though among civilized peoples and nations, war is never a necessity, and among Christian nations, war is an absurdity. An international court of arbitration is a necessity and should be the demand of every Christian nation.

Further: The nations of the earth will spend this year \$1,500,000,000 for the purpose of maintaining their fighting powers. Let us try to illustrate what it means. Allowing 16 silver dollars to the pound, every man will be 25,000 in a ton. Therefore, the amount of silver dollars spent this year for war purposes will make 46,875 tons. The average freight car carries about 40 tons; thus it will be loaded with 1171 freight cars would be required. These cars, if made up into trains of 25 cars per train, would make 47 trains. I confess that such an amount of money is quite beyond my comprehension, but I suppose that it is nevertheless true. All this for peace in a year of peace?

This preacher, though of course a poor financier, believes that at least one-third of that amount could easily be saved every year by employing, both capable and efficient, police and fire departments, and by preserving the various interests of all the nations. A little billion dollars would surely meet every necessity, except those of a court of arbitration, which is an absolute necessity. As a mere financial proposition, war is an absolute and a colossal failure, and unless the Prince of Peace shall soon come, war will ruin every nation on the earth. So I want to repeat a statement that I made a little while ago that from the standpoint of finance, ethics and philosophy, the court of arbitration is a necessity.

Take another look at this financial extravaganza. The cost of the modern ship, fully equipped, costs \$12,000,000, and that to maintain this volcano of the sea costs about \$1,000,000 more. Now, this preacher naturally wonders how many churches that amount of money would build, and he soon figures out that it would build 600 churches costing \$20,000 each. That money would provide \$200 per year for four years to 6,000 students in some of our colleges and universities. Just one battleship would do that. Just one battleship would build a macadam road of proper width and quality from New York to Chicago. No wonder the farmers have to plead for irrigation appropriations; no wonder our inland waterways are inadequate to our needs; no wonder that our swampy lands are not properly drained; no wonder the nation has so little to spend for educational purposes; no wonder that the admirals and the general are the great men of the times. The nations are war mad, in spite of the fact that the all-wise war are merely getting ready for peace. The way to get ready for peace, to my way of thinking, is to lay aside the weapons, whatever difficulties may arise to arbitration. Then, and not until then, shall come to pass the long prayer for day—peace on earth.

THE FRUITS OF PEACE.

What a transformation will be ushered in with the establishment of peace and the cessation of war's extravaganzas. Taxes will be lessened for all the people. The 72 per centum now spent for so-called peace can be diverted to educational purposes, to other purposes, and purposes that are philanthropic. The nations will then have money to properly care for their unfortunate poor. Worthy men and women and children may then be provided with sanitary places of abode and sheltered from the embarrassments that are incident to misfortune which sometimes befall even the elect of God.

Further, when we look at this subject from the purely Christian viewpoint, there is no reason for war's continuation, but every reason for its immediate cessation. The nations are Christian; at least, they like to be so regarded. Then why not act like Chris-

tian nations should act? Why not manifest a Christian attitude toward other nations? Why not be willing that a court, composed of honorable men, should national peace and avoid difficulties may arise? An honest nation should never fear to have its honest cause laid before an honest court. Individuals do this; they must do this, then why not nations? The nation should practice among nations that which it demands shall be practiced among its citizens. Christianity, in theory, says that we must cease war but they have not ceased. Theories never accomplish anything. Christianity, in practice, can compel nations to cease war, can return to the homes from whence they have gone, the thousands of the strong young men sent to die, the thousands of the useless slaughter of other thousands, and usher in that for which Christ came—peace on earth, good will toward men.

I am not surprised that the laird of Skibo gave \$10,000,000 last week for the purpose of helping to usher in the day of international peace. Let us all thank God for this lover of peace as well as for his gift which shall rapidly hasten the day of peace. And further, let each of us lend his or her influence to this glorious consummation—the greatest necessity of this age—the establishment of an international court of arbitration.

"O God of love, O King of Peace, Make wars throughout the world to cease. Give peace, O God, give peace again."

"Whom shall we trust but thee, O Lord? Where rest on thy faithful word? None ever called on thee in vain: Give peace, O God, give peace again."

"Where saints and angels dwell above, All hearts are knit in holy love; Bind us in the bonds of thy dear love, Give peace, O God, give peace again."

AMUSEMENTS

Colonial—Tonight at the Colonial, DeWolf Hopper, supported by Miss Louise Dresser and his original company, will begin a three days engagement. Mr. Hopper is appearing this year in the song-comedy, "A Matinee Idol," which is said to be his greatest success in years.

The Christmas attraction at the Colonial will be the well known musical comedy "A Matinee Idol."

Orpheum—Manager Sutton announces that this week G. A. R. veterans and old Confederate soldiers will be admitted to the first four matinees on showing the buttons of their organizations. Friday afternoon the old folks of the city are invited to attend all over 60 years of age being the guests providing they wear their badges.

"The Traveling Salesman"—The Salt Lake City show is going to the present week, but next Monday the ever popular "Traveling Salesman" returns. The seat for the box office next Friday morning.

Garrick—"Mrs. Temple's Telegram" will be the bill at the Garrick tonight. The new leading man, Mr. Durkee, who is to succeed Mr. Ingersoll, is expected to arrive in the city tomorrow night to begin rehearsals on the round of plays he will bring with him.

PROVO AND RETURN 12.15.
Via D. & R. G., Dec. 19.

Special train leaves Salt Lake at 5:45 p.m. Returning leaves Provo at 12:30 a.m.

INSURANCE MEN DINE.
Utah State Manager F. E. Francisco, of the West Coast Life Insurance company, entertained at luncheon Saturday afternoon, at the Wilson hotel, Agency Supervisor A. J. Tucker. Brief talks were made by Willard D. Jones, state commissioner of insurance; W. G. Farrell, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance company; Dr. H. P. Kirley, president of the medical board of the company, and President Francisco.

Those present were: J. G. Guerin and W. G. Wilson, assistant managers, and E. W. Brumhead, E. J. Linne, F. E. Martin, H. E. Jones, G. G. Chubb, Frank C. Johnson, J. L. Johnson, L. C. Thomas, E. J. Maxon, L. Wenerstrom, E. C. Slater, William Clifford, H. P. McCordle and Thomas Morgan, agents.

New Copyright Fiction

A Few of Many Titles in Stock

The Rosary—Barely\$1.50	The Shoguns Daughter—Ben-\$1.50
"Widow at the White Cat"\$1.50	The Writing on the Wall—\$1.50
Rinchard\$1.50	Marshall\$1.50
Allan Paige—Chambers\$1.50	The Day of Souls—Jackson\$1.50
The Rose in the Ring—Mc-\$1.50	The Motor Maid—Williamson\$1.50
Cutcheon\$1.50	A Splendid Hazard—McGrath\$1.50
Max—Tharston\$1.50	The Girl of the Lake—\$1.50
The Wild Olive—Anon\$1.50	Porter\$1.50
The Early Bird—Chester\$1.50	The Man Higher Up—Miller\$1.50
The Silent Call—Royle\$1.50	Down Home With Jennie\$1.50
A Dixie Rose—Kortright\$1.50	Grey's Pawnshop\$1.50
The Lady of the Spur—Porter\$1.50	The Winning Lady—Freeman\$1.50
Routledge Rides Alone—Com-\$1.50	Simoa the Jester—Locke\$1.50
fort\$1.50	The Girl from His Town—\$1.50
The Scales of Justice—Knapp\$1.50	By Inheritance—Thurston\$1.50
The Foreigner—Cannon\$1.50	Sally Bishop—Thurston\$1.50
Cavanaugh, Forest Ranger—\$1.50	The Mistress of Shenstone—\$1.50
Garland\$1.50	Marche—Cutten\$1.50
Birth of the Order—Parish\$1.50	The Horsemen of the Plains—\$1.50
No Man's Land—Vance\$1.50	Altshuler\$1.50
A Modern Chronicle—Churchill\$1.50	Once Upon a Time—Davis\$1.50
Nathan Burke—Watts\$1.50	The Fulfillment—Raphad\$1.50
Calling of Dan—Matthews\$1.50	Angela Lupin—Leblanc\$1.50
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The Power and the Glory—\$1.50	The Heritage of the Desert—\$1.50
Cook\$1.50	Grey's Pawnshop\$1.50
The Girl Who Went—Ellis\$1.50	The Dance Trail—Curwood\$1.50
The Little Sister Snow—Little\$1.50	Osborne—Benson\$1.50
Molly Makes Believe—Abbott\$1.50	Chantrelle—Rostand\$1.50
The Girl Who Lived in the\$1.50	Lady of the Decoration—Little\$1.50
Wood—\$1.50	Hugh Wayne—Mitchell\$1.50
The Sky Man—Webster\$1.50	The Red City—Mitchell\$1.50
The Little King—Major\$1.50	Peter\$1.50
The Red House on Rowan\$1.50	Joseph Vance—De Morgan\$1.50
Blaze\$1.50	Anne of Green Gables—Mont-\$1.50
The Rules of the Game—White\$1.50	gomery\$1.50
Timed and Gold—Whitman\$1.50	Anne of Avonlea—Montgomery\$1.50
A Village of Vagabonds—Smith\$1.50	Gomery\$1.50
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LEAVES EARLY IN JANUARY

All Principal Communities Along Ore-
gon Short Line Railroad to be
Touched by the Experts.

Provided a special train through the courtesy of D. E. Burley, general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line railroad, and supported by the University of Idaho and the Agricultural college of Utah, a group of prominent agricultural educators will leave Salt Lake City on Jan. 9, give lectures in every city of importance in northern Utah, southern Idaho and return Jan. 29. It will be the most stupendous undertaking ever ventured in the agricultural lecture line in Utah and Idaho; and as cars containing modern appliances, prize live stock and literature, will compose parts of the train, the farmers of the various towns to be visited may expect a treat during the brief hour and a half of each depot lecture.

The train will consist of two lecture coaches, an exhibit car, a live stock car, a diner and a Pullman; and the men who will accompany it are the following: D. C. Calhoun—Dean college of agriculture Idaho University, judge of horses. E. D. Ball—Director of experiment stations at recent international show, Chicago. L. A. Merrill—Director state farmer institute, Utah. Director dry farming experiments.

D. J. Farrell—Assistant director farmers institutes, Idaho. In charge experiment stations southern Idaho. J. T. Caine III—Professor of animal husbandry Utah Agricultural college. J. H. Frandsen—Professor of dairymen, Idaho state university.

Ben Eldridge—President of Utah Dairymen's association. O. C. Greig—Minnesota-Superintendent State Farmer's institutes. Stephen Boswell—Foreman Nephi experiment station, Utah. The speciality in the lectures will be made of dry farming and dairying as may be judged from the contents of the cars. The live stock car will contain: Separator—U. S. and DeLaval, Empire and others. Dairy utensils—Pails, strainers, etc. Hand tools—Fiberglass, etc. Samples of balanced rations. Stanchions, stalls, etc. Portable hog houses. Silos, (2 model) Charts, photographs, etc.

DRY FARM CAR.
The dry farm exhibit car will contain the following: Alfalfa renovator, Deane two-way plow, six-row plow, an exhibit from Nephi, sheep and bottles, the wheat plant and roots, photograph enlarged, Stewart's root exhibit, Root's soil secured at the box office next Friday morning.

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\$1.50	Beech—Von Hutten\$1.50

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Opening of Great Waterway
Nearer at Hand Than Many
People Think.

CANAL ALMOST READY NOW

Tolls Will Probably be \$1 Per Ton
Compared With \$5 Per Ton
Charged by Suez.

(Special to The News.)
Portland, Ore., Dec. 17.—Twelve days from Portland to New York by water upon the completion of the Panama canal is the schedule, predicted by Capt. A. W. Nelson of the steamer Beaver, plying between Portland and San Francisco. Moreover, he says freight will be carried for \$6 a ton, as against \$28 now charged by the railroads, and he believes the canal will be in operation within two years.

Capt. Nelson was formerly in command of the steamer City of Para and has been making trips to the canal region for the past 10 years. He is considered as familiar with the canal work as anyone outside of the government employ. He left the isthmus last month.

"The Panama canal will bring the greatest development of Pacific resources that I know of," said Capt. Nelson. "Two years from now lumber will be shipped from Portland to New York for \$5 a thousand. To ship lumber by rail to New York is an impossibility today. The charge is three or four times what the lumber is worth."

"I was told upon unimpeachable authority that in two years' time I can trace the history of the canal. I can almost take her now. With the Gatun gates finished and the balance of the dirt and rock out of the Culbreth cut, the Beaver would go through with ease. Pacific coast people do not realize how close this big event is at hand. Business men should get ready for the big growth that will follow on this coast."

CHEAPER THAN SUEZ.
"It is the opinion on the canal zone that charges for use of this great waterway will be \$1 a ton, a very reasonable price inasmuch as Suez, I am told, charges \$5 a ton. President Taft has recommended a charge of \$1 in his message. The Panama canal, in my opinion, will make Portland a city of 500,000 quicker than all the railroads that can be built in 20 years. Mark my word, this coast is going to boom."

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